

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

FOR

**Method and Architecture for an  
Improved CMOS Color Image Sensor**

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# Method and Architecture for an Improved CMOS Color Image Sensor

## CLAIM OF PRIORITY

5                   This application claims priority based on the provisional application with serial No. 60/092,533 that was filed on July 13, 1998 with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office entitled "Method and Apparatus for A CMOS Image Sensor With A Pixel Processor", which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10                   The present invention generally relates to image sensors and more particularly relates to a method and architecture for an improved CMOS color image sensor having a pixel processor integrated therewith. The improved CMOS color image sensor provides dynamic access to photo-sensors therein for improved signal throughput and, along with the pixel processor, for tasks including preview, digital zoom, shuttle  
15 control, color balance, and gray-scale readout.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

                  Digital photography is one of the most exciting technologies that emerged in the past ten years. With the appropriate hardware and software (and a little knowledge), anyone can put the principles of digital photography to work. Digital still  
20 and video cameras are on the cutting edge of digital photography. Recent product introductions, technological advancements, and price cuts, along with the emergence of

email and the World Wide Web, have helped make the digital cameras the hottest new category of consumer electronics products.

5 Unlike traditional cameras that use film to store an image, digital cameras use a photosensitive device called an image sensor. Until recently, the dominant and nearly only solid-state image sensor technology was the charge-coupled device (CCD). However, most microprocessors, logic circuits, ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits), and memory circuits are based on Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) technology. Logically, CMOS will be used for image sensors in a rapidly expanding sphere of applications.

10 Several important factors have contributed to the emergence of CMOS image sensor arrays at this time rather than 10 years ago. The primary factor is a recent demand by customers for portable, low power, miniaturized digital imaging systems. A second important factor is that current CMOS technology offers submicron feature sizes and low defect and contamination levels, respectively permitting cost-effective pixel sizes and low junction leakage (or dark) current. In addition, threshold voltage control and uniformity is stable and reproducible. The third important factor is that new circuit techniques have been invented or have been adopted from CCD signal processing that permit both low noise and high-dynamic-range imaging that is competitive with the best CCDs.

20 A CMOS image sensor array comprises millions of photocells or photo sensors. Each of the photo sensors produces an electronic signal representing the intensity of the light that reflects from a target and falls on it by accumulating a charge; generally the more light, the higher the charge is. After the light integration, the

electronic signals from all of the photo sensors are readout and then digitized through an analog-to-digital converter to produce digital image of the target.

**Figure 1** illustrates an exemplary use of a CMOS image sensor in an imaging sensing system **100** such as a digital camera. The image sensing system **100** comprises an optical system **132** for focusing an image onto image sensor array device **130**. Readout circuitry **133** reads an electronic image information from the image sensor array **130**. The readout circuitry **133** passes analog image signal representing the target image is to an analog-to-digital converter (A/D) **140** for digitization.

The A/D converter **140** digitizes the analog image signal from the image sensor **130** to create a digitized signal that can be appropriately and subsequently stored in memory **150**. Typically, an imaging system **100** further comprises a digital signal processing circuitry **160** that performs various processing tasks to put the digital image into a suitable form. For example, the digital signal processing circuitry **160** may adjust, correct, preprocess and compress the digitized signal to eventually output an appropriate digital image or signal. In the embodiment of **Figure 1**, the digital signal processing circuitry **160** performs operations necessary to place the image signal into suitable form for display onto display **171** using display driver **170**.

As shown in **Figure 1**, traditional image sensor arrays could only output image signals that required further signal conditioning before such image signals could be used. For example, the imaging system **100** required digital signal processing circuitry **160** to processes the image signal before it could be passed to the display system. To simplify the design of an image system, it would be desirable to eliminate or reduce the need for a digital signal processor in an imaging system.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the principles of this invention, an improved CMOS image sensor array is disclosed. The improved CMOS image sensor array comprises a pair of controllable column and row decoders, a signal conditioning circuit and a pixel processor in addition to an array of photo sensors. With the pair of controllable column and row decoders, the improved CMOS image sensor array can selectively and dynamically access particular desired photo sensors. Thus, applications that do not require the full set of signals from the entire array of photo sensors can access the desired photo sensors. Along with an on-chip memory, digitized signals from the selected photo sensors can be processed in the pixel processor for auto focus, pixel decimation, pixel interpolation, pixel averaging, data conversation, and compression. The conditioning circuit comprises a correlated double sampling circuit and a programmable gain amplifier. The combination of the two circuits makes it possible to provide color balancing and auto-exposure control in a more precise manner and further facilitates a wider dynamic range by the analog-to-digital converters.

The advantages of the present invention are numerous. Different embodiments or implementations including methods and circuit architecture may yield one or more of the following advantages. By selectively and dynamically accessing signals in the photo sensors, transmission of only a smaller set of useful signals reduces the bandwidth of the buses that otherwise must be high enough to accommodate all the signals readout from the photo sensors. Another important feature of the present invention is the high signal throughput for applications that require only a small selected set of pixel signals from the photo sensor array. For example, a small number of pixel signals may be very quickly read out and processed for applications such as image



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

5                   **Figure 1** shows an exemplary use of a CMOS image sensor in an imaging sensing system that comprises an image sensor array device and an optical system;

**Figure 2A** shows a schematic diagram of a system that uses involving a digital imaging system;

**Figure 2B** illustrates a Bayer pattern two-dimensional image sensor array  
10       that comprises a plurality of photo sensors fabricated on a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) device;

**Figure 2C** illustrates a typical CMOS image sensor array;

**Figure 3A** shows a functional block diagram of an improved image sensor device according to one embodiment of the present invention;

15                   **Figure 3B** depicts the Bayer arrangement and each column of the photo sensors is coupled to a readout bus;

**Figure 4** shows the reduced design complexity of an imaging system employing the improved image sensor of the present invention;

**Figure 5A** shows an image sensor having 1024 by 768 photo sensors,  
20       wherein each of the photo sensors is addressed by a pair of column address decoder and row address decoder;

**Figure 5B** illustrates a highlighted serial pixel decimation signal for the image sensor of **Figure 5A**;

**Figure 6A** illustrates a flowchart to illustrate the process for reading out electronic signals from a region of interest (ROI) for auto focus, digital zoom and other similar applications;

**Figure 6B** illustrates an exemplary approach based on derivative calculations for the pixel processor to cause the imaging system to focus on the target consequently to produce in-focus images;

**Figure 7A** illustrates that an image sensor is focused on a house but the user is interested in viewing the front window portion;

**Figure 7B** shows the decimation process flowchart according to one embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 7C** shows an example of a small portion of signals from the image sensor being enlarged by the interpolation process;

**Figure 8A** illustrates a first example signals from an array of photo sensors are being decimated;

**Figure 8B** illustrates a conceptual diagram of pixels being decimated;

**Figure 9A** illustrates four neighboring pixel signals from the R, G, and B photo sensors being co-sited.

**Figure 9B** illustrates four neighboring pixel signals from the R, G, and B photo sensors being co-sited.



**Figure 10** illustrates pixel signals from the R, G, and B photo sensors in array of photo sensors are being converted to gray-scale intensities.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In the following detailed description of the present invention, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will become obvious to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. The description and representation herein are the common means used by those experienced or skilled in the art to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures, components, and circuitry have not been described in detail to obscuring aspects of the present invention.

### **Color Images and CMOS Sensors**

Referring now to the drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views. **Figure 2A** shows a schematic diagram of a system involving a digital imaging system **200**. Under either natural or man-made illumination, optics unit **202** collects light reflected from an object **104** and focuses the reflected light onto an image sensor **204**. The imaging system **200** subsequently produces digital image data **108** that may be used to display a representation of object **104** on a computer **206**. Alternatively, imaging system **200** may produce video signals (sequence of temporal images) **210** that may be displayed on a television system **208**.

Depending on the applications, the imaging system **200** (that may be a digital still camera or a digital video camera) may produce a gray-scale or color image. In the case of a gray-scale image, digital image data **108** comprises a plurality of pixels wherein each pixel is represented by a numerical value. The pixel numerical value represents the intensity of incident light impinged upon the image sensor **204** in imaging

system **200** from a corresponding location on object **104**. For example, if the object **104** is an 8.5-inch by 11-inch paper; resultant image may have a size 850 by 1100 pixels and is represented in 8-bit format wherein each digital pixel value ranges from 0 to 255. This means that each square inch of scanning object **210** is represented by 100 by 100 pixels.

- 5 If all the pixels from a particular square inch report a value of 255, then the square inch in object **210** is white. Similarly, if all the pixels for a square inch report an output value of zero ("0"), then square inch in object **104** is dark. It can be understood that any pixels having a value between 0 and 255, i.e. the gray scale, represent the light intensity variations of the object **104**.

- 10 When the imaging system **200** reproduces colors of the object **104**, the digital image data **108** from imaging system **200** typically comprises a set of three different light intensity images for three different colors: red, green, and blue. Each of the three light intensity images being an array or matrix of pixels having a value between 0 to 255 when presented in an 8-bit precision format. When the three pixel matrixes are
- 15 combined, each color pixel  $C(x, y)$  in color image **108** is a vector pixel that may be expressed as follows:

$$C(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} R(x, y) \\ G(x, y) \\ B(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

- where  $(x, y)$  are coordinates of an image pixel and  $C$  refers to color image **108** and  $R$ ,  $G$  and  $B$  are the respective light intensity values for red, green, and blue light. If a cluster  $S$  of corresponding pixels in each of the three intensity images have an identical value,
- 20 namely  $R(x, y) = G(x, y) = B(x, y)$ , then spot  $S$  on object **104** is colorless. Spot  $S$  would appear as a gray that is visually between dark (0) to white (255). Conversely if a cluster of pixels  $S'$  has different color intensity value, i.e.  $R(x, y) \neq G(x, y) \neq B(x, y)$ , the spot  $S'$

on object **104** would be visually colorful. For example, a pure red, green, or blue pixels are expressed as  $C(x, y) = [255 \ 0 \ 0]^T$ ,  $C(x, y) = [0 \ 255 \ 0]^T$ , or  $C(x, y) = [0 \ 0 \ 255]^T$ , respectively. To ensure that object **104** can be exactly reproduced as a color image, the imaging system **200** must be well designed to accurately capture the three different color intensity arrays. The three different color intensity arrays are then combined to reproduce the colors of object **104** in the resultant color image.

#### A CMOS Image Sensor Array

**Figure 2B** illustrates a block diagram of a typical prior art two-dimensional Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) image sensor array.

Each element in the array (such as array elements **221**, **222**, and **223**) is an individual CMOS image sensor circuit. The individual CMOS image sensor circuits are also known as pixel circuits. In a gray scale image sensor, each photo sensor captures light without regard to light color.

In a color image sensor array, as illustrated in **Figure 2B**, each of the individual CMOS image sensor circuits may be covered by a selectively transmissive filter. According to one embodiment, there are three selectively transmissive filters, red (R), green (G), and blue (B). Thus, the individual CMOS image sensor circuits superimposed respectively with a red, a green, or a blue filter, are reactive to the red, green or blue light components of the incoming light. Therefore, the image sensor array **204** of **Figure 2B** produces R, G, and B intensity signals. The photo sensors are highly sensitive to light and each produces a proportional electronic signal with respect to the strength of the incident light.

**Figure 2C** illustrates a more detailed embodiment of a CMOS image sensor array. The CMOS image sensor array of **Figure 2C** is controlled by row decoder

281 and a column decoder 282. The row decoder 281 and column decoder 282 select a particular CMOS image sensor circuit to be accessed.

The output of an activated CMOS image sensor circuit is carried down a column output line to a sense and hold circuit 283. The sense and hold circuit 283 senses the voltage value of an activated CMOS image sensor circuit. The sensed voltage value is converted into a digital value by an analog to digital converter 284. The digital value can be read out of analog to digital converter 284 by an outside unit.

### Improved CMOS Image Sensor Device

Figure 3A shows a functional block diagram of an improved image sensor device 300 according to one embodiment of the present invention. As can be seen in Figure 3A, the improved image sensor device 300 integrates several functions of a digital imaging system onto a single integrated circuit die.

When the image sensor 300 is used in the imaging system 100 of Figure 1, the design complexity of the imaging system 100 can be significantly simplified as illustrated in Figure 4. Specifically, when an imaging system is implemented with the improved image sensor device 300, the imaging system can use the output signals from the improved image sensor device 300 directly. Thus, the improved image sensor device 300 may be coupled directly to a display driver 402 for display on a display screen 472. A digital signal processor (DSP) 404 may be coupled to the improved image sensor device 300 for performing more sophisticated processing tasks. For example, the digital signal processor (DSP) 404 may perform object extraction and recognition in robotic vision applications, video streaming for Internet video applications, image compression, image manipulation, and other image processing operations.

### The Photo Sensor Array

The image sensor device **300** comprises an array of photo sensors **302** superimposed with red, green and blue filters. In one embodiment, the arrangement of R, G, and B photo sensors is conformed to the Bayer arrangement. Furthermore, each column of photo sensors is coupled to a readout column bus **350-1**, **350-2**, ... **350-n** as shown in **Figure 3B**. As such, electronic image signals from an entire row of photo sensors can be readout in parallel. According to one embodiment, the image sensor device **300** has an array of 1024 by 768 photo sensors and hence there are 1024 readout buses. Under clock signals from a timing generator **316**, it takes 768 cycles to serially read out all of the electronic signals in the image sensor **300** after the light integration process.

### Photo Sensor Sampling

As a part of an internal auto-calibration process, the outputs of columns of the photo sensors **302** are carried down the readout buses **350**, respectively, to a bank of correlated double sampling circuits (CDS) **308** that sample the signals. In a preferred embodiment, the sampling method of the correlated double sampling circuits (CDS) **308** removes fixed pattern noise from the electronic signals. The fixed pattern noise is unique to CMOS image sensors and considered one of the main disadvantages in comparison with CCD image sensors. In a prior art method, canceling the fixed pattern noise can be performed by off-chip storage of the offset values, obtained by reading the output of the photo sensors while they are reset. That method, however, requires a large amount of memory for storing the entire array of offset information.

The image sensor device **300** uses a correlated double sampling circuit **308** that is an efficient on-chip method. During a readout process, two samples are taken: a

first sample when a photo sensor is in a reset state and a second sample when the electronic signal from the photo sensor has been transferred to the read-out node.

#### Analog Pixel Processor

After sampling the image sensor device with a correlated double sampling  
5 circuit **308**, the analog signals can be processed by an analog pixel processor (APP) bank **310**. The analog pixel processor can perform many different types of pixel processing in the analog domain. For example, the analog pixel processor (APP) bank **310** may perform edge detection, motion processing, or color balancing.

In one embodiment, one analog pixel processor is shared for every N  
10 columns of the photo sensor array. For example, there may be one analog pixel processor for every eight columns from the photo sensor array. In such an embodiment, the analog pixel processor is shared by the eight columns in a time division multiplexing manner. This allows a sophisticated analog pixel processor to be created even when the pixel pitch becomes very narrow.

15 In one embodiment, the analog pixel processor comprises a programmable gain amplifier for color balancing. Energy from red, green, and blue light is not absorbed equally by the photo sensors in the photo sensor array **302**. Thus, the integration values from red, green, and blue photo sensors must be equalized before being used within an image. Prior art imaging systems performed such color equalization in the digital domain  
20 with a digital signal processor long after the photo integration values had been read from the image sensor array. However, such systems lost valuable information from the weaker signals. Specifically, the dynamic range of weaker signals is lost since the digitization range must be set to capture the signal with the largest dynamic range.

One embodiment of an image sensor device built according to the teachings of the present invention uses the analog pixel processor to perform analog color balancing to the integration signals from the image sensor before the integration signals are digitized. Specifically, a programmable gain amplifier (PGA) bank amplifies the signals sampled by the correlated double sampling circuits (CDS) 308. The programmable gain amplifiers can amplify the incoming analog signals with a gain that depends on the measurement from the correlated double sampling circuit 308. In such a manner, the analog electronic signals are properly adjusted before being digitized in one of the analog-to-digital converters (ADC) 312.

In other words, after an analog integration electronic signal from a photo sensor is read out, the analog integration electronic signal is first measured and then adjusted accordingly before it is sent to an ADC for digitization. This technique results in a maximum dynamic range by allowing complete use of a full input range of the ADC bank 312. No dynamic range is lost due to offset in any of the three blocks 308, 310 and 312. By having a wide programmable gain amplifier gain available, the imaging system can operate in a larger range of available light, allowing the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bank 312 to utilize all of its resolution for each sample.

In the gain amplifiers of many prior art image sensor arrays, all different pixels are amplified using independent controllable amplifiers for all three pixel colors.

In such embodiments, green pixels are amplified with a gain of 1.0 (unity gain), red pixels are amplified with a gain of 0.8 to 1.2, and blue pixels are amplified with a gain of 2.5 to 3.0.

In one embodiment of the programmable gain amplifier (PGA) bank 310, the programmable gain amplifier amplifies the green pixels with a predetermined fixed



gain value. In one embodiment, the green pixels are amplified with a gain of 1.2. The red and blue pixels are then amplified based upon the amplification gain of the green pixel. In one embodiment, red pixels are amplified with a gain of 1.0 to 1.5 and blue pixels are amplified with a gain of 3.0 to 3.5. Thus, the red and blue amplification values are variable and are normalized to the green value.

It should be noted that each row of pixels from a Bayer pattern photo sensor array will consists of Red and Green pixels or Blue and Green pixels. Thus, the amplification values of every other programmable amplifier in the analog pixel processor **310** may be the same.

#### Analog to Digital Conversion

After the analog pixel processor bank **310** has amplified the analog integration values, an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bank **312** digitizes the signals. The output of the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bank **312** is a set of n-bit digital values for each sampled pixel.

As with the analog pixel processor bank **310**, the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bank **312** may be multiplexed. Specifically, there may be only one analog-to-digital converter device for each N columns in the photo sensor array. Ideally, the number of analog-to-digital converter devices should equal the number of analog pixel processors. In this manner, the two units may be organized in a pipeline fashion.

By multiplexing the analog pixel processor bank **310** and the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bank **312**, the architecture becomes very scalable. The architecture is scalable in two different manners. First, the size of the photo-sensor array

can be increased linearly by adding one analog pixel processor and the analog-to-digital converter device for every N columns.

Second, the architecture can be scaled according to finer pitches. For example, if the pixel pitch width decreases from 8 microns to 4 microns, then the multiplexing just needs to be adjusted if the same sized analog pixel processor and analog-to-digital converter device are used. For example, an 8 to 1 multiplexor would be replaced by a 16 to 1 multiplexor. In such a system, the frame rate would decrease unless the clock speed of the analog pixel processor and the analog-to-digital converter device were increased. Furthermore, additional current would need to be supplied to the faster operating analog pixel processor and the analog-to-digital converter device.

#### Pixel Processor

Resultant digital signals (pixels) from the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bank 312 are coupled to a pixel processor 314. The pixel processor 314 may perform various tasks on the pixels as to be described in detail below. Depending on applications, the output of the pixel processor 314 may be static image data for still digital camera applications or a stream of image data for video display.

In a simple embodiment, the pixel processor is a register controlled state machine that comprises set of line buffers, associated arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) circuitry, and the control circuitry. The arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) circuitry is controlled by a set of control registers 320 that determine how the pixel processor 314 operates. Using the digital pixel information in the line buffers and the arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) circuitry, the pixel processor 314 may perform many different arithmetic and logical operations on the pixels. By using several line buffers as a type of memory,

many filtering operations can be performed by logically combining temporally different versions of the same data.

In a more sophisticated version, the pixel may comprise a processor unit that accesses programs in on-chip memory 317. On-chip memory 317 is primarily loaded with programs that are executed along with the pixel processor 314 to achieve desired results. For example, the output of a sophisticated pixel processor 314 may be in a compressed format such as JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group). Alternatively, the pixel processor 314 may perform full or partial compression using MPEG, GIF, or wavelet compression systems.

In the simpler embodiment, the pixel processor 314 may perform just a few of the initial steps of a compression system. For example, the line buffer system may process eight adjacent pixels for performing the early steps of JPEG compression. An image processor (a microprocessor or Digital Signal Processor) is thus given a "head start" on the JPEG processing. The detailed description of the processing by the pixel processor 314 in conjunction with the programs in memory 317 will be provided below.

The pixel processor is programmable such that the processing performed by the pixel processor 314 will vary depending on the particular application. In one embodiment, the pixel processor 314 may be controlled using a set of control registers 320. The control registers may store codes defining the processing to be performed and processing parameters.

The pixel processor 314 is comprised, in part, of a number of pixel data rows 321. The pixel data rows 321 contain pixel data that has been read out from the photo sensor array 301. The pixel processor 314 can combined the various pixel data

rows **321** arithmetically and logically. The number of pixel data rows **321** within a particular pixel processor **314** embodiment will be based upon the pixel processing operations that need to be performed.

The improved CMOS image sensor device **300** includes a timing generator  
5 **316** that generates the clock signals and other timing references needed by the remainder of the improved CMOS image sensor device **500**. To orchestrate the operation of all the different subsystems in the improved CMOS image sensor circuit **300**, the improved CMOS image sensor circuit **300** includes control logic **218**.

The image data from the pixel processor **314** may be directly streamed out  
10 of the pixel processor **314** into another device. In a different embodiment, the output digital signals from the pixel processor **314** are passed to an input/out (I/O) interface **318**. The input/out (I/O) interface **318** facilitates the transmission of the digital signals out of the image sensor device **300** to an external part that may be a digital signal processor or a display driver. In either case, the control registers **320** can be programmed to determine  
15 how the pixel processor **314** or I/O interface **318** output the data. Specifically, the pixel processor **314** or I/O interface **318** may perform sub-sampling by outputting only a portion of the available data. According to one embodiment, the pixel processor **314**, memory **317** and I/O interface **318** are monolithically integrated with the array of photo sensors **302**.

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### Window Gating

Image processing is often done on small areas of a larger overall image array. For example, an auto-focus routine is often performed only used the central “focus area” of an image. Furthermore, a small area of an image containing white pixels may be

used to perform "white balancing" in a video camera application. To help indicate the data for such routines is being output, the present invention introduces "window gating". Window gating is used to identify a defined subset of pixels from a larger pixel area. Two different window-gating systems are introduced: random access window gating and serial highlighted window gating

#### Random Access Window Gating

Unlike Charge Coupled Device (CCD) image sensors in which electronic signals generated after the light integration must be all sequentially readout, the dynamic access provided by the CMOS image sensor device **300** of the present invention permits selective readout. In other words, signals in a particular area of photo sensors can be read out without reading out all the signals in the sensor. This feature is important to a number of applications that demand high signal throughput when the spatial resolution of the image sensor is increased. For example, it would take a considerable time to readout all 786,432 pixel signals from an image sensor having 1024 by 768 photo sensors thereon while not all of the signals are necessary for determining exposure time and digital zoom.

Referring again to **Figure 3A**, there is a pair of column address decoder **304** and row address decoder **306** in the image sensor device **300**. With the column address decoder **304** and the row address decoder **306**, each of the photo sensors **302** can be selectively accessed. One of the features in the present invention is to utilize the column address decoder **304** and row address decoder **306** to provide an effective readout from the image sensor for auto focus, color balance and exposure control.

Referring to **Figure 5A**, there is an image sensor **500** having 1024 by 768 photo sensors thereon and each of the photo sensors is addressed by a pair of column address decoder and row address decoder. A subarea or region of interest (ROI) **502** is

defined by parameters that are dependent on the applications. For example, for an auto focus application the region of interest (ROI) **502** is typically small (100 by 100 or 200 by 200) and centered in the image sensor array **500**. Therefore, the column address decoder produces column address signals identifying the photo sensors located on columns from 462 to 561 and the row address decoder produces row address signals identifying the photo sensors located on rows from 334 to 433. The column address signals **504** and the row address signals **506** illustrate that region of interest (ROI) **502** is being defined and only the electronic signals in ROI **502** will be readout. It should be noted that the entire array of image sensor array **500** functions in the light integration process. Hence, every photo sensor in the image sensor array **500** has collected charges. However, only the electronic signals in the photo sensors within the defined window gating signals, namely the column address signals **504** and the row address signals **506**, are readout. Consequently, the readout process after the light integration process is much faster.

#### Highlighted Serial Window Gating

Another method of identifying a desired pixel subarea is to use highlighted serial window gating. Highlighted serial window gating operates by signaling when pixels from the desired subarea are being output when an entire pixel array is output. For example, referring to **Figure 5A** a pixel array **500** is illustrated. Within the pixel array **500**, a smaller desired subarea **502** to be processed is identified with by a rectangle. In one embodiment of the present invention, the subarea **1010** is identified by a first row, a number of rows, a first column, and a number of columns. These parameters can be entered into control registers **320** that control the pixel processor **314** of the present invention.

To inform another circuit coupled to the photo sensor device **300** as to when the pixels in the identified subarea **502** are being output, the present invention uses

a window gate signal. The window gate signal is normally inactive. Thus, when the first set of rows of pixel array **500** are scanned, the window gate signal remains inactive as illustrated by the window gate signals **551**. However, when the improved photo sensor device **300** of the present invention is scanning out pixels that are within the identified subarea **502**, the window gate signal is driven active as illustrated by window gate signals **553**. After the photo sensor device **300** has scanned past the pixels of the identified subarea **502**, the window gate signal is inactive as illustrated by window gate signals **555**.

Using the window gate signal, an area in the center of the image array can be set as the subarea to be identified in a digital camera application. Then, when the autofocus routine needs to be performed, the pixels in the focus area will be identified to a digital signal processor using the windows gate signal.

It is noted that the window gating signals do not have to define a region of interest (ROI) in the center of the image sensor. Furthermore, there can be one or more region of interest (ROI) in the image sensor depending on a specific application.

**Figure 6A** illustrates a flowchart to illustrate the process for reading out electronic signals from a region of interest (ROI) for auto focus, digital zoom and other similar applications. At block **602**, before the light integration process, the image sensor device needs a number of parameters to set it up for proper operations. Examples of the parameters include initial electronic shutter speed, initial exposure time, and initial white balance. It is assumed the imaging system is powered on and triggered to start the light integration process. With the parameters, particularly the boundary parameters for one or more region of interest (ROI), loaded at block **604**, the image sensor integrates incident light for a defined time to produce an image of a target at block **606**. Since the captured image data is for the determining if the imaging system has been properly adjusted, only a

small portion image data in the center area of the image sensor is needed. At block **608**, the window gating signals are determined with respect to the boundary parameters. In a random access system, the window gating signals cause the column and row address signals to address only the desired portion of the array. In a highlighted serial window gating system, the window-gating signal is active when the desired region is scanned. At block **610**, signals only in a small portion of the center area of the image sensor addressed by the column and row address signals are readout to column buses. It should be noted that the order of blocks **606** and **608** are interchangeable. As illustrated in **Figure 6A**, if there are no boundary parameters loaded at block **602**, all signals in the image sensor will be readout at block **610**.

At block **612**, the readout signals are processed by the CDS bank and the PGA bank to produce a set of optimal image signals. At step **614**, the ADC unit digitizes the analog signals to produce a set of digital signals that represent the area or areas defined by the boundary parameters. The set of digital signals is then processed in the pixel processor at block **616**. Depending on the actual use of the set of digital signals, the pixel processor is configured to produce appropriate outputs.

According to one embodiment, one output from the pixel processor is for an auto focus feature. The pixel processor executes a set of instructions to determine if the incoming set of digital signals possesses sharp edges. **Figure 6B** illustrates an exemplary approach based on derivative calculations for the pixel processor to cause the imaging system to focus on the target consequently to produce in-focus images. It is assumed that the readout signals represent an image **630** of two contrast areas, thereby there is an edge between the two contrast areas. If the imaging system is out of focus, a single row signal **632** across the two regions tends to be monotonic and the pixel



processor can detect from the corresponding derivative signal 633 that the imaging system was out of focus and the output is forwarded to block 604 of Figure 6A to repeat blocks 606, 608, 610, 612 and 616 with a new setting for the focus.

Another set of digital signals are then generated under the new setting for the focus, one of the signals is represented by a row signal 634. This time the row signal 634 possesses certain discontinuity caused by the edge between the two contrast areas. The output of the pixel processor based on the corresponding derivative signal 635 causes the imaging system to further adjust the focus thereof and is forwarded to block 604 to start blocks 606, 608, 610, 612 and 616 with another new setting for the focus.

Another set of digital signals is generated, one of which is represented by a row signal 636. The pixel processor can detect from the corresponding derivative signal that the imaging system is now in focus as the corresponding derivative signal possesses a sharp pulse resulting from a sharp edge. It is clear from the context that the focusing processing can be repeated until a determination passes a threshold. The output of the pixel processor may be set to cause a generation of an audible sound so that a user of the system is notified of the status and proceeds to capture images of the target. When it is ensured that the imaging system is in focus of the target, the image sensor is ready to produce a full image of the target.

In a digital camera, the pre-focus process may be triggered by a half-activation of the shuttle button. In a video camera, the pre-focus process may be automatically started when a user presses a "On" or "record" button and before the sensor produces sequence of images. In either application, the auto focus process must be fast enough that the user experiences virtually no latency in capturing a desired target. Those

skilled in the art will appreciate that a fast speed is achieved by selectively reading out a small subarea of the full image sensor array and processing just that small area.

It should be pointed that the example in **Figure 6B** is for illustration only. Many other approaches may be used by the pixel processor for auto focus application.

- 5 The important feature of the present invention is the high signal throughput, hence considerable high speed for those applications that require a small set of image data. Reading a full set of image data from the image sensor requires a lengthy time that may cause jitter feeling to the user.

### Pixel Interpolation

- 10 Digital zoom is an application that uses a small set of signals from an image sensor array but displays that small set of signals as a full image. **Figure 7A** illustrates an image of a house captured by an image sensor **702**. However, the user is interested in viewing the front window portion. A mechanism is provided for the user to move a window **704** over the region of interest (ROI). The size of the window **704** is
- 15 adjustable by the user to enclose the entire region (a front window of the house) as shown in **Figure 7A**. After an activation of a trigger, only signals corresponding to the ROI are readout and then processed in the pixel processor. The ROI is then properly displayed on a screen **706** in which only the front window of the house is displayed as illustrated in **Figure 7A**.

- 20 **Figure 7B** shows the process flowchart according to one embodiment of the present invention. At step **710**, the image sensor is ready for the light integration process but waits for a triggering signal that may come from a shutter release of a digital camera or "On" button from a video camera. Upon being triggered, the image sensor

starts the light integration process at block **712**, accumulating photons of incident light for a predefined exposure time. To view the captured image, the signals in the image sensor are read out in an appropriate manner for a display for preview at step **714**. A preview display is typically small and low resolution. For example, a typical pre-view screen may  
5 be two or three inches along its diagonal with a resolution of 70 dots-per-inch (DPI). A decimation process, as explained below, selectively reads out a limited number of pixels for display on the preview display.

At step **716**, the user defines a window by moving and adjusting the window around a region of interest (ROI), which inherently defines the boundary  
10 parameters and thus the window gating signals. As soon as the user is done with the region of interest, the signals in the photo sensor array corresponding to the region of interest are readout at step **718** with respect to the window gating signals. At step **720**, the readout signals are processed by the CDS bank and the PGA bank. At step **722**, the ADC bank digitizes the analog signals to produce a set of digital signals representing the  
15 region of interest defined by the boundary parameters.

The set of digital signals is then processed in the pixel processor at step **724**. An interpolation methodology is implemented in the pixel processor to expand the limited pixel data. According to one embodiment, a neighbor linear interpolation approach is used. Specifically, a “missing” pixel is created by interpolating from its  
20 neighbor pixels. Those skilled in the art understand that there are other interpolating methods that may be implemented in the pixel processor.

**Figure 7C** conceptually illustrates an example of a small portion of signals **754** from the image sensor array being enlarged by the interpolation process. After the image **750** is displayed, the user defines the region of interest by moving and

adjusting the window 752 to surround it. The addresses identifying the corresponding photo sensors 754 on the image sensor array are inherently determined and the signals thereof are correspondingly read out. The digital version of the signals is subsequently processed in the pixel processor for interpolation. In this example, an interpolated image 256 has spatial resolution 4 times as large as the original corresponding photo sensors 754. Specifically the whites dots are interpolated from the neighboring image pixels (directly from the photo sensors).

### Pixel Decimation

Pixel decimation is a process that samples the signals from the photo sensors for low resolution needs. For example, not all the pixel signals from the image sensor are needed for a preview image on a small screen. Specifically, a small preview display screen located on digital camera system can only display a limited amount of data. Thus, it would be desirable to incorporate systems for reducing the amount of data that is output from the image sensor device in certain situations.

#### Photo Sensor Skipping Pixel Decimation

One method of reducing the amount of data that is output is to skip certain photo sensors during read out. According to one embodiment of the present invention, both the column and row decoders are configured to cause signals to be read out from every other photo sensors. Other repeated patterns (such as every third or every fourth photo sensor) can also be read out from the photo sensor array.

**Figure 8A** illustrates an embodiment wherein the signals from an array of photo sensors 800 are being decimated by a factor of two. Through a set of predefined parameters, both column and row decoders produce, respectively column and row address

signals **802** and **804**. In other words, column and row address signals **802** and **804** identify which signals from the array of photo sensors **800** are read out. As illustrated in **Figure 8A**, column and row address signals **802** and **804** cause signals from every other photo sensor to be read out to column buses **806**.

5                   **Figure 8B** illustrates a conceptual diagram wherein only every other row and column from array **850** is activated during read out to produce a low-resolution pixel image **860**. Numerically, the spatial resolution of the digital version **860** is one quarter of that of the array of photo sensors **850**. Similarly, the readout speed is also improved four times. Those skilled understand that the decimation process is not possible in CCD  
10 image sensor in which all signals must be sequentially shifted out and subsequently stored in a large memory for decimation.

One very important use for pixel decimation is digital camera parameter adjustment. As set forth in the previous section, window gating allows a small subarea to be used for auto focusing. Similarly, pixel decimation can be used to read out low  
15 resolution images that sample that may be used to set the image capture parameters for a digital camera. In one embodiment, the camera's control system captures a decimated image that provides low-resolution pixel information from the entire pixel array area. The low-resolution image information is processed to determine the image quality. Based upon the -resolution image information, the camera's control system may adjust various  
20 camera parameters to improve the image quality. For example, the camera control system may adjust the white balance, the programmable gain amplifiers (PGA), the exposure time, the iris opening size, and/or other camera parameters in order to improve the quality of the final image to be captured. By decimating the image before processing, the camera control system has less data that must be processed for each parameter adjustment

iteration. By reducing the time per adjustment iteration, more iterations of parameter adjustment can be performed in the same amount of time. Thus, the camera control system can perform adjustments very quickly such that virtually no latency period exists between when the user points the camera and when the user can capture an image.

## 5 Pixel Averaging Decimation

Another method of performing pixel decimation is to combine neighboring pixels into a single pixel. For example, referring back to **Figure 8B**, the pixel processor can combine the four pixels in box **851** by averaging the pixel values to produce a single pixel output **861**. The pixel averaging operation is similar to interpolation. However, unlike interpolation, the data from the original rows is then discarded. This example would be pixel averaging decimation by 1/4 since one pixel would be output for every four input pixels. Decimation can be performed up to 1/N since there are N rows in the pixel processor. Thus, if there were eight rows in the pixel processor, 1/8 pixel averaging decimation could be performed.

## 15 **Pixel Co-Siting**

Pixel Co-siting is a process that combines information from neighbor pixels to create a single pixel. Pixel Co-siting is a type of pixel interpolation that creates the same number of output pixels as there are input photo sensors. Pixel co-siting cures some image artifacts by smoothing the image. **Figure 9A** conceptually illustrates a small section of a Bayer pattern pixel array. The first row consists of alternating Red (R) and Green (G) pixels. The second row consists of alternating Green (G) and Blue (B) pixels. The remaining rows follow this pattern of alternating Red (R) and Green (G) pixel rows and alternating Green (G) and Blue (B) pixel rows.

If the first row were to be read out individually, it would not have any blue pixel data. Similarly, if the second row were to be read out individually, it would not have any blue pixel data. Instead, the pixels are “co-sited” wherein adjacent row and column data are combined form a single pixel.

For example, referring to **Figure 9A**, the top two rows of the two leftmost columns are combined to form a single pixel. Specifically, the photo sensors in box **904** are combined to create pixel **905**. Note that the pixel processor may average the value of the two green pixels within box **904**. An adjacent pixel would be formed from the top two rows of the second and third columns. Specifically, the photo sensors in box **908** are combined to create pixel **909**. In this manner, every pixel will be given Red, Green, and Blue pixel values. Although this example performs pixel co-siting with four photo sensors, pixel co-siting can be performed with other numbers of pixels. For example, **Figure 9B** illustrates a pixel co-siting example with nine neighboring pixels.

#### **Additional Features in Pixel Processor**

To reduce the design complexity and to increase the performance of an imaging system employing the current CMOS image sensor, additional features may be implemented in the pixel processor.

In a digital camera, the common image formats of the output are preferably the Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) and the Graphic Interchange Format (GIF). In video, the common image formats of sequence of images include MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) and some emerging standards for video stream. All of these image formats are supported by the World Wide Web protocol, such as HTTP. Conventionally,

the format transformation from the pixel signals to one of the commonly used formats is carried out in a separate processor in the imaging system (e.g. the digital or video camera). For example, many imaging systems use a desktop personal computer along with an appropriate compression program. Such existing approaches present either  
5 considerable latency that may be experienced by a user or a complicated configuration.

According to one embodiment, the image sensor **300** has 1024 by 768 photo sensors that could produce 786,431 pixel charge signals. When the charge signals are digitized to the 10-bit precision, there would be nearly one megabyte of image data. Together with a sequence of images for video applications, the amount of data would be  
10 too big to be used and must be compressed before an apparatus coupled thereto can accommodate them.

As described above, the on-chip memory **317** of **Figure 3A** may be loaded with instructions (microcode) that perform a pixel processing application. In one embodiment, a pixel processor program is executed in the pixel processor **318** to perform an image  
15 format transformation such that the output of the image sensor device **300** is in conformation with an image standard. The exact implementation of a compression program is not provided herein to avoid obscuring aspects of the present invention. Those skilled in the art appreciate that such microcode is available for general-purpose digital signal processors (DSP). The important feature of compressing pixel signals  
20 within an image sensor, contrary to those general-purpose DSPs, is that there are no additional memory needed to pre-store the pixel signals. The pixel signals from the ADC bank are compressed as they are coming. As a result, the overall signal throughput of the imaging system is not degraded due to the compression procedure in addition to the elimination of a large memory.



Furthermore, the pixel processor may be configured to output only black and white pixel signals. Referring to **Figure 10**, pixel signals **1002** from the R, G, and B photo sensors in the array of photo sensors are in a color format. Thus, signals from each group of the R, G, and B photo sensors compose a red, green, or blue color pixel,  
5 respectively. There several ways to internally convert the signals from the R, G, and B photo sensors to gray-scale intensity signals.

One of the methods is to apply different weights to the different components; for example,  $0.299R$ ,  $0.587G$  and  $0.114B$ . The sum of the weighted color components result in a gray-scale intensity value.

10 Another way as illustrated in **Figure 10**, a group of four signals from a geometric group **1004** of the photo sensors are averaged to produce a gray-scale intensity value **1006**. Therefore, the pixel signals are decimated by a factor of two while being converted to gray-scale intensity signals. Alternatively, each signal from a photo sensor **1008** or **1010** is weighted differently and directly output as a gray-scale intensity **1012**  
15 and **1014** to preserve the original spatial resolution.

Another way is to simply output the values from the green photo sensors in Bayer pattern array. This method works well since the green sensor captures the most light and the human eye is most tuned to green light.

The present invention has been described in sufficient detail with a certain  
20 degree of particularity. It is understood to those skilled in the art that the present disclosure of embodiments has been made by way of examples only. Numerous changes in the arrangement and combination of parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed. Accordingly, the scope of the present

invention is defined by the appended claims rather than the forgoing description of embodiments.

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